

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1837.

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Recess.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNKNOWN."

IMTEMPERANCE.

[BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.]

PARENT!—who with speechless feeling,
O'er thy cradled treasure bent,
Every year new claims revealing,
Yet thy wealth of love unspent—
Hast thou seen that blossom blighted,
By a dream, untimely frost!

And thy labour unrequited!
Every glorious promise lost?

Wife!—with agony unspoken,
Shrinking from affliction's rod,
Is thy prop, thine idol broken—
Fondly trusted—next to God?
Husband!—o'er thy hope a mourner,
Of thy chosen friend nsham'd,
Hast thou to her burial borne her,
Unrepeated—unreclaimed?

Child!—in tender weakness turning
To thy heaven appointed guide,
Doth a lava-poison burning,
Tinge with gall, affection's tide?
Still that orphan-burden bearing,
Darker than the grave can show,
Dost thou bow thee down despairing,
To a heritage of woe?

COUNTRY!—on thy sons depending,
Strong in manhood, bright in bloom,
Hast thou seen thy pride descending—
Shrunk to th' unhonored tomb?
Rise!—on eagle pinion soaring—
Rise!—like one of God-like birth—
And Jehovah's aid imploring,
Sweep the Spoiler from the earth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Transcript.

A MONKEY DISTRIBUTING TYPE.
A printer who served his time in Londonderry, (Ireland) tells a very good story of the imitative genius of a monkey. The animal was the property of an apprentice boy, who having won him at a raffling match, brought him home and tied him to his stand.

There Mr. Skipjack, who was an observing character, had a fine opportunity to learn the printer's trade; at least as far as it could be learned by merely watching the movements of others. How far he profited by it, will presently be seen. If he did not, in the end, make the most satisfactory progress, it was certainly not for the want of close observation on his part.

He watched the movements of his young master with the most profound attention. He observed how he set the type, and how he distributed them. But it was the latter which most especially struck his fancy. He saw the lad throwing the bits of metal about him, into the various departments of his case, from A down to Ampersand; and his monkey fingers itched to be employed in a similar manner.

At last an opportunity was afforded him. The apprentice and all hands having gone to dinner, the monkey was carelessly left on so long a string, that he could easily jump upon the case, and have abundance room for his "free and easy" movements when there.

On the upper case, were a couple of galley's full of type already set for the next paper. Upon these the monkey commenced his distribution. He was not at all careful about taking a single word at a time; or distributing the types according to the alphabet. On the contrary, he clawed them up by whole handfuls, and distributed them in the most preposterous manner; throwing them about him on all sides, without caring whether A went into B's box, B into C's and C into D's—or in how great disorder the various letters became mingled together.

In a word, the monkey, with all his imitative ingenuity, was doing nothing better than making a mess of the two galley's full of type. And this he accomplished in the most rapid and effectual manner.

Afraid lest the printers should return from their dinner before he had accomplished his job, he threw with might and main, and had nearly finished his piece of journey-work, when the boy's master, who had first returned to the office, opened the door and beheld the new printer at work.

So tickled was the man, in spite of the mischief the monkey was doing, that he burst into a roar of laughter, and called all hands to witness the ludicrous movements of their brother typist. They came just in time to see him throw the last handful of the two columns of type, which it had taken a man a whole day's labor in setting.

The monkey having completed his job, much to his own satisfaction, turned round and looked the printers in the face, grinning and chattering, as if to congratulate them on the accession of the strength they had gained to their office.

But whatever the men might have thought of the industry of their new compeer, they were not altogether satisfied with the manner in which he did his work. It was therefore resolved, *nem. con.* that Skipjack should handle no more type in that office.

But the discredit he suffered in the office was no little service to his reputation out of it; for the story of his distributing the two columns, getting wind through Londonderry, he became a very probable object for a raffling match; and his owner putting him up at forty chances of five shillings each, got ten pounds sterling for an animal that had rendered himself so famous among the types.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE—Sept. 7.

The Widow's Woe.—Last evening two genteel dressed young women, one of whom was in deep mourning, entered the Police office, and asked to see the Coroner. The Coroner happened not to be in his office at the moment, and the two ladies

were shown into an inner room to await his arrival. After waiting for a few minutes, the lady in black, whose name turned out to be Mrs. McAvorty, and whose accent left no doubt of her Hibernian origin, addressed a gentleman who was standing in the room, and in a very subdued tone of voice and manner, asked him if the Coroner would shortly come in. The gentleman replied that it was quite uncertain, as it depended entirely on circumstances.

Mrs. McAvorty.—Do you think he will come here this evening? I want to see him very badly.

Gentleman.—Do you want him to hold an inquest?

Mrs. McA.—I want him, sir, in relation to my husband that was drowned in the North river.

Gentleman.—Indeed! When was he drowned?

Mrs. McA.—Last March, sir.

Gentleman.—And was the body never found until now?

Mrs. McA.—Oh! yes sir, it was found last March, and the Coroner held an inquest on it, and I want a certificate from the Coroner to be *sartain* of his death.

Gentleman.—Then you did not see your husband after he was drowned?

The last remark appeared to have thrown poor Mrs. McAvorty into a complete abstraction of grief, and she continued for a second or two, looking the very personification of woe, having her eyes turned towards the ground, moving her head slowly from side to side, and tapping the floor with one of her feet; and then, in a half crying, half exclamatory manner, Mrs. McAvorty thus gave utterance to her feelings:

Did I see him? Oh! yes, it's I that did see him. Jim, Jim, Jim McAvorty, it's I that did see you, cold and dead by the river side. Oh! Jim, Jim, Jim,

"Arrah! don't be making a fool of yourself," exclaimed the young lady who accompanied Mrs. McAvorty—"sure your crying can't bring him to life again."

The philosophy of the young lady's observation seemed to have a great and sudden effect on Mrs. McAvorty's grief, and taking out her handkerchief and wiping away her tears, she observed rather composedly—"To be sure,—that's true, I can't bring him to life again, and I wish I could, but when I think of poor Jim, I can't help crying. Do you think, sir, will the Coroner soon be in?"

Gentleman.—I really cannot tell—but what object can you have in getting a certificate of your husband's death?

Mrs. McA.—Oh! sir, it would be a great satisfaction to me, and I have a peculiar reason for it, because sir, I—" And here Mrs. McAvorty suddenly stopped speaking.

"Can't you tell the truth?" said the other young lady; "sure you *aint* going to do any thing wrong. I'll tell you, sir, what she wants with the certificate. About three weeks ago, sir, a boy came here from Ireland, and came to board in the same house with us, and as it happened, sir, he took a liking to Mrs. McAvorty, and she took a liking to him, sir, and he proposed marriage to her, sir, and she gave her consent, sir, and the day was appointed, sir, and what do you think, sir, a woman in the house, sir, set out a report that Jim McAvorty was not dead at all, but alive and well in New Orleans; and when the boy heard this, he thought he might get into trouble if he married another man's wife, and so, sir, said he this morning to Mrs. McAvorty, 'Biddy,' said he,—Mrs. McAvorty's name is Biddy, sir, —'Biddy,' says he, 'I'm *tould* Jim McAvorty is not dead at all, and that's the case, says he, Biddy, I might get myself hanged if I married you, and you know Biddy, that would not be the least good in the world either to you or I.' Well sir, Mrs. McAvorty *tould* him of course, that Jim was dead and buried,—heaven be his bed—and that she could get the coroner to *sartify* it, and the boy said that if she did, he'd bring her to the priest this very evening,—and that's the whole truth of the matter, is it not Biddy?

It is indeed, sir, said Mrs. McAvorty, with a modest smile, that's exactly the truth, sir.

The coroner soon after came into office, and Mrs. McAvorty got the so much wished for certificate that Jim McAvorty was really dead, and Mrs. McAvorty and her companion tripped out of the office, seemingly as cheerful as if poor Jim never "lay cold and dead by the river side."

* It may be necessary to inform the American reader that in Ireland males are called boys from their births until their deaths.

ANECDOTES OF BIRDS.

[BY CAPT. MARVETT.]

There is much more intellect in birds, than people suppose. An instance of that occurred the other day, at a slate quarry belonging to a friend from whom I have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first, she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions but she would not quit her chosen locality; she soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place and then return to her nest. The workmen observing this, narrated it to their employers, and it was told to visitors who came to view the quarry.

The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but, as the rock could not be ready to be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times, answered the same purpose.—The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interferred with her process of incubation; the consequence

was afterwards, when the bell was rung, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and, if they did not, she would remain where she was, probably saying to herself, "No, no, gentlemen; I'm not to be roused off my eggs merely for your amusement."

Some birds have a great deal of humor in them, particularly the raven. One that belonged to me was the most mischievous and amusing creature I ever met with. He would get into the flower-garden, go to the beds where the gardener had sowed a great variety of seeds, with sticks, put in the ground with labels, and then amuse himself with pulling up every stick, and laying them in heaps of ten or twelve on the path. This used to irritate the old gardener very much, who would drive him away. The raven knew that he ought not to do it, or he would not have done it. He would soon return to his mischief, and when the gardener again chased him (the old man could not walk very fast) the raven would keep just clear of the rake or in his hand, dancing back before him, and singing as plain as a man could, "To de rol! to de rol de rol!" with all kind of mimick gestures. The bird is alive now, and continues the same meritorious practice whenever he can find an opportunity.—If he lives long enough, I fully expect that he will begin to pun.—New Monthly Mag.

Great News for the Yankees.—The French, the originators of the beet root sugar manufacture, have made a discovery which will give England the odds against the world in producing a substitute for the sugar cane. A French paper says the pumpkin is about to enter the field as a rival of the beet root. An industrious French spectator is on the point of establishing a factory for extracting sugar from this overgrown and hitherto despised production of the vegetable world—the first experiments, on which, it is added, have been crowned with complete success. Now we can see no impossibility, or improbability in this. The pumpkin was first recommended to the classes loving Yankees by its abundance of mucilaginous matter—in which respect it probably excels the beet. It is cultivated with less trouble than the beet, and by labor and care may be made much more productive than it is under its present half culture. As to its being a "despised production of the vegetable world," such talk may answer in France, but would do about as well in New England as it would do at a abolition press, in Savannah or Vicksburg. Despised—quoth We shall see next "thanksgiving."

From Knox's Christian Philosophy.

DREAMERS.

Bold another dreamer, with a hoary head, lying down to rest, not on soft pillows, but on bags of gold. It is the miser; he dreams that the pale spectre of haggard poverty is pursuing hard after him; a cold sweat covers his wan cheeks, and his teeth shake; but he is aperred again by dreaming of bargains, usurious contracts, of joining house to house, and laying field to field; of saving all he gains, of taking advantage of the wants of one, and the ignorance of another, to fill his enormous chest. And lo! it is now full. Is he happy? and does he enjoy it? Does he enjoy it, for the purpose it was designed? Does he think of God the giver of all good things? Does he distribute it to poor? No; his joy consists in telling it o'er and o'er, weighing it with shaking hands, and viewing it with a dim spectated eye which can scarcely distinguish a counterfeit coin. At some future period, when he shall have completed a certain sum, he dreams that he shall build, plant, do good, and be whatever a man ought to be. But the sleep of death comes on before the dream of life is over, and he is gone. And lo! his heir thrusts him into the ground, with a face of affected grief, that can hardly hide his real joy.—Down sinks the dreaming dotard, into the bosom of that earth to which his mind was prone; his very name rots with the anaesthetized body; and his spirit, all poor, naked, and beggarly, moans and bewails that he laid up no treasure in heaven; that, in his earthly visions, he never thought of his soul; never felt a desire for the riches of grace.

And now behold his heir. Possessed of wealth which he never knew the toil of earning, he becomes a man of pleasure; and he also dreameth a dream. The banquet is prepared. The wine giveth its color in the cup. The gaming-table is before him. Noise and riot drive away thought and care. The singing men and the singing women enter. Money is lavished on horses, dogs, sharpers, buffoons; and no debts regarded but those of false honor. His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the violin; he pampers every bodily sense, till pleasure itself is converted into pain or insensibility. He dreams on, and soon sees phantoms of pleasure, the ghosts of departed joys, dancing in mockery, before his eyes. His powers of perception decay, his youth and health are departed, and he droops like a hyacinth, broken down by a hasty shower, before it has expand its beauty. Down he sinks to the earth, into an untimely grave, and mounds, as he retires from the shadowy scene, that a greediness of pleasure surfeited his senses, and robbed him, not only of longer life, but of real enjoyment during its continuance. What preparation did he make to relish the pleasures which flow at God's right hand; the pleasures of reason, the sweets of benevolence, all-pure, all-spiritual, as exquisite in the enjoyment, as exalted and durable in their nature? Alas! none. He had neither time nor inclination. His soul slept, while his body walked with a fever; the fine sensibilities of the spiritual nature were enveloped in slumber, while his bodily senses were unnaturally jaded, and prematurely worn out by constant vigilance and activity. He drank the cup of pleasure to the dregs, and the dregs were to his palate wormwood, and to his vitals poison.

"Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice, that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, 'here is something which you have got to learn.' Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children.'

"Ay," cried Sammy, "you may say that, and a

mother-in-law and two apprentices into the bargain;

and I should like to know what a poor man can

learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers

are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell

what has become of the hard money."

"Softly, Sammy, I am older than you. I have

not got these gray hairs and this crooked back

without some burdens. I could tell you stories of

the days of continental money, when my grandfa-

ther used to stuff a sulky-box with bills to pay for

a yearling or a wheat fan; and when the Jersey

women used thorns for pins, and laid their tea-pots

away in the garret. You wish to know what you

can learn? You may learn these seven things:

"First: that you have saved too little, and

spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser,

but I have seen you giving your dollar for a 'no-

thing,' when you might have laid one-half aside for

charity, and one-half aside for a rainy day.

"Secondly: that you have gone too much upon

credit. I always told you credit was a shadow; it

is a pal and glimmering light seemed to fit before

him. Glowing with exctacy he cried: 'I recog-

nize thee, blessed shade of my Joseph! Thou

didst promise that thy faithful spirit would hover

about me; thou hast kept thy word; I feel thee

near me; I feel thy breath on my lips.' In a

state of indescribable exaltation he seized his flute

again, and again the answering tones of the flute

were heard, but constantly fainter and fainter un-

til their whisperings were lost in expiring harmo-

nes. Sellier's vital powers were fearfully excited

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

So concentrated is the blaze of beauty and fashion in the saloons of the Masonic Hall, and so numerous the array of citizens there, that a deliberate enumeration of the vegetable attractions would seem to be out of the question.

by the spirit greeting of this evening; he threw himself restlessly upon his bed, and in all his fervid dreams the sweet whisperings of the harp were continually heard. He awoke late, wearied and exhausted by the phantasies of the night—he felt that his whole being was strangely affected and became strongly impressed that his dissolution was approaching. With impatient longing he awaited the return of evening; and with confident hope again repaired to Josephine's chamber. By the aid of his flute he had succeeded in lulling himself into a state of dreamy repose, when the ninth hour had struck. Hardly had the last stroke of the clock ceased to vibrate, when the harp began its soft and low responses to the flute, its tones gradually increasing in strength, until they swelled into the most full and perfect harmony. When the flute became silent the spirit tone ceased, the pale tremulous light again flitted about him, and in his beatitude he could only exclaim: "Josephine! Josephine! take me to your faithful bosom."

This time, also, the spirit took its departure in low and murmuring tones which were gradually lost in inaudible vibrations. Sellner tottered back to his own room still more affected than on the previous evening. His faithful servant was shocked at his master's appearance, and in defiance of his prohibition hastened for the physician, who happened to be one of Sellner's most intimate friends. The physician found him in a high fever with symptoms similar to those of Josephine, but more decided. The fever increased through the night, during which he continually raved of Josephine and the harp. In the morning he was more composed; the struggle was past and he felt that his release was near. He disclosed to his friend the occurrence of the two evenings, and no arguments could shake his belief in their reality. As the evening approached he gradually grew more feeble, and at last with a trembling voice entreated to be conveyed to Josephine's apartment. His wish was granted. He glanced about the room with sweet serenity, gazing with silent tears every object which reminded him of Josephine, and spoke with a calm but firm conviction of the ninth hour as that of his death. As the decisive moment approached, he took leave of his friends, and requested all save his physician to retire. They were left alone—the ninth hour struck.—Sellner's pale features lighted up with a supernatural glow.—"Josephine!" he cried, "Josephine! greet me once more, on my departure, that I may feel thy presence and overcome death with thy love!" Immediately the harp strings resounded with a loud and triumphant harmony, and a faint wavering light encircled the dying man. "I come, I come!" he exclaimed, falling back in the last conflict with life. Softer and fainter breathed the harp tones, until with his expiring breath, the strings suddenly burst asunder—and all was still. Overwhelmed with emotion, the physician left the house and it was long before he could arise the deep impression of that last and hour from his heart, or trust his lips to speak of it. In after life, however, he would sometimes repeat the story in his own immediate circle, and exhibit the sacred legacy of his deceased friend—Josephine's Harp.

POLITICAL.

From the *Reformer*.

OUR POSITION.

If, as we believe, the power of the Executive is so much weakened as to compel the Administration to fall back on the measures for which the State Rights party have so long contended, shall we oppose those who sustain our principles because we do not confide in the sincerity of our former opponents, or because we are still opposed to the men who are in the Administration? To do so would be to change our political principles as other men do theirs. But it is objected that the consequence of an adherence to our measures and our principles, will be a support of the men to whom we are and have been opposed. It by no means follows, because we adhere to our measures and our principles, that we therefore do now, or will hereafter, support these individuals. We are in the position which we have so long foreseen and so often endeavored to explain to our Whig associates. We sustain the Opposition when it is right, and we oppose the Opposition when it is wrong. We never have been, nor are we now, an integral part of either of the parties who, as such, are contending for power. We are of that small, but independent body, who, having great ends of public reform in view, united with those who rallied against the administration of Mr. Adams, when that administration was in power and used its patronage to reward its supporters and beget partisans.

We came into power with the triumphant party. When that party betrayed the interests and deserted the measures it was pledged to promote, we rallied with those who adhered to those interests and those measures. When the Administration and the Opposition united—when his bitterest enemies and revilers were erecting triumphal arches and prostituting their highest academic honors in homage to the President,—when, by their submission and gross adulation, they invited him to stretch forth his arm and grasp the public treasure—when they swelled the tide of his triumph and shouted in the train of his most devoted followers—we were found with that few who looked on in sorrow, but not in despair.

When, encouraged by the homage paid to his power, the President did seize the public treasure, and those who had but just entered on a most degrading competition with his most devoted followers in the race of adulation and subserviency, encouraged by a belief that he would be overthrown by consequence of his usurpation, came over to us and waged a war upon the President's power and patronage, we did not desert our position or abandon our principles because we did not approve of their political principles, nor because we foresaw that when our common purpose should be accomplished we must separate.

We acted fairly and honorably towards them—we have borne repeated obloquy and misrepresentation on account of our association with them—we would at no time permit them or others to identify us with them rather than as we were then engaged in a common purpose, giving notice to all that there was no other identity.

We have triumphed. The Executive is humbled; usurpation is conquered; the Treasury is empty; patronage is prostrated; and the question before us is, whether we shall build up abuses and renew the power of the Executive by adhering to a party with whom we never had a political affinity, and with whom we have acted for limited period for the accomplishment of a single purpose; or shall we, that purpose being accomplished, resume our original position, adhere to our

principles, and give our support to our measures by acting with those who sustain them? It may be that bad men may, through our means, acquire or retain power. Is not this alternative less to be feared than that bad measures and dangerous principles should be sustained and established by our co-operation? If we desert our measures and abandon our principles because we do not approve of the men with whom we may, by accident, become associated, we will at that moment lose that moral power which enables a virtuous and resolute party, however small in numbers, to exercise a potent influence in support of public liberty.

Under these circumstances, it must be distinctly understood, that, although we may be found in opposition to these with whom we have lately acted—although we no longer enter into their feelings and cease to rejoice in their triumphs—it is because we do not concur with them in the measures and policy which, under the present emergency, they would adopt. It should also be as distinctly understood, that we will, at all times, act with them or with the Administration in the support of an opposition to measures, as those measures may conform with, or be opposed to, the great purpose of reform which we have so long and earnestly sustained.

Hence, opposed as we have been to the league of State Banks, we cannot unite with Mr. Rives in his scheme of reviving it, notwithstanding the favor which it finds with those by whom it was so lately and bitterly denounced. That which makes it acceptable to Messrs. Clay and Webster, and the National Republican party—which makes them now approve what they once condemned—is to us its most exceptional feature. The law, as it now is, provides that the Secretary shall deposit the public money in the *MOST CONVENIENT* specie paying Bank. Mr. Rives proposed to designate by law the funds receivable in payment for public dues, and to include the notes of *ALL* specie paying Banks who conform their issues to the specified denominations. It is not palpable that, if these laws be enacted, whenever Mr. Biddle's Bank shall resume specie payment, its notes will be receiveable and its vaults become the depository of the public money? Preston get the advantage of Calhoun! We might as well have believed the Globe last winter, when he said BEDFORD BROWN demolished JOHN C. CALHOUN.

NATIONAL BANK.

The vote in the Senate, on the Resolution reported from the Finance Committee, declaring that it is "unexpedient" to establish a National Bank by Congress, is so decided that the friends of such an institution in this country may we think now cease their efforts—for a number of years at least. The Resolution was adopted by a majority of 16, there being six Senators absent of these Mississ. Preston, Davis, Sevier, and Cathcart, would have voted for the Resolution, and Messrs. Davis and Southard against it, making the majority 18. From the feeling evinced in the House upon a similar Resolution being introduced into that body, we doubt not but the majority there, will be equally large as in the Senate against it. We hope now that the country will have some rest from the constant din of a National Bank war. The question has its quietus.

HON. W. C. PBESTON.

This distinguished champion of the rights of the States in times that have passed is, we fear, about to leave his old friends, seduced by the blandishments of his old enemies, the northern Bank men. We hoped he understood these men better. We hoped the ministrations of such men as the Editors of the Boston Atlas to his vanity by instituting comparisons between him and Mr. Calhoun, would have been too gross for one who has seen so much of the world. He ought to be too conscious of his inferiority to believe such men are actuated by any other motives than a desire to create a split in the ranks of the advocates of southern rights, Preston get the advantage of Calhoun! We might as well have believed the Globe last winter, when he said

BEDFORD BROWN demolished JOHN C. CALHOUN.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

Through the politeness of Mr. Calhoun, (and also of Mr. Strange,) we have received pamphlet copies of the former gentleman's speech on the Bill authorizing an issue of Treasury Notes, made in the Senate on the 19th ultimo. We have just finished the perusal of this speech, and feel no kind of hesitation in pronouncing it decidedly the greatest effort of Mr. Calhoun's truly great mind—it will more than realize the most sanguine and extravagant expectations of the real friends of Mr. Calhoun and of the country. It fully sustains the patriotic stand taken by that gentleman in favor of a divorce of the Government from the Banking System with ARGUMENTS and FACTS that cannot be overthrown. We are able this week only to give the two concluding paragraphs of this speech, promising, however, to lay the whole of it before our readers next week.

Mr. C. thus concludes:

"We have, Mr. President, arrived at a remarkable era in our political history. The days of Legislative and Executive encroachments, of tariffs, and surpluses, of bank and public debt, and extravagant expenditure, are past for the present. The Government stands in a position disengaged from the past and free to chose its future course than it ever has been since its commencement. We are about to take a fresh start. I move off under the States' right banner, and go in the direction, which I have been so long moving. I seize the opportunity thoroughly to reform the Government; to bring it back to its original principles; to retrench and economize, and rigidly to enforce accountability. I shall oppose, strenuously, all attempts to originate a new debt; to create a National Bank; to reunite the political and money powers (more dangerous than church and state) in any form or shape; to prevent the disturbances of the compromise, which is gradually removing the last vestige of the tariff system; and mainly, I shall use my best efforts to give an ascendancy to the great conservative principle of State sovereignty, over the dangerous and despotic doctrine of consolidation. I rejoice to think, that the Executive Department of the Government is now so reduced in power and means, that it can no longer rely on its influence and patronage to secure a majority. Henceforward it can have no hope of supporting itself but on wisdom, moderation, patriotism, and devoted attachment to the constitution, which I trust will make it, in its own defense, an ally in effecting the reform which I deem indispensable to the salvation of the country and its institutions.

"I look, sir, with pride to the wise and noble bearing of the little States' right party, of which it is my pride to be a member, throughout the eventful period through which the country has passed since 1824. Experience already bears testimony to their patriotism, firmness, and sagacity; and history will do it justice. In that year, as I have stated, the tariff system triumphed in the councils of the nation. We saw its disastrous political bearings—foresaw its surpluses, and the extravagancies to which it would lead—we rallied on the election of the late President to arrest it through the influence of the Executive Department of the Government. In this we failed. We then fell back upon the rights and sovereignty of the States, and by the action of a small, but gallant State, and through the potency of its interposition, we brought the system to the ground, sustained as it was by the opposition and the administration, and by the whole power and patronage of the Government. The pernicious overflow of the Treasury, of which it was the parent, could not be arrested at once. The surplus was seized on by the Executive and, by its control over the banks, became the fruitful source of Executive influence and encroachment. Without hesitation, we joined our old opponents in the tariff question, but under our own flag, and without merging in their ranks, and made a gallant and successful war against the encroachments of the Executive. That terminated, we part with our late allies in peace, and move forward, i.e., onward who may, to secure the fruits of our long, but successful struggle, under the old republican flag of '98, which though tattered and torn has never yet been lowered, and with the blessing of God, never shall be with my consent."

♦♦♦♦♦

Hon. F. W. Pickens.—The Speech of this gentleman on the 29th, in support of his amendment to the deposito postponement Bill, is short, but will place him first among the eloquent, bold, and fearless champions of correct principles in the House of Representatives. For fear we may not be able to publish the whole speech in our next, we now make a few choice extracts from it:

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the *Globe* of Sept. 30, which states that the Bill for postponing the deposito passed the House on the 29th as amended by Mr. Pickens, by a majority of 12. It will be seen by reference to our Congressional Synopsis, that on the 28th, the previous question was moved and the Bill passed to its third reading, cutting off the amendment of Mr. Pickens. On the 29th that gentleman moved to reconsider this vote, and admit his amendment, which is to strike out of the Bill "until further provision by law," and insert "until the 1st of January, 1830," postponing the payment of the instalment until that time. Mr. P. delivered a most eloquent speech (which we will publish in our next,) in favor of reconsidering the vote of the previous day and in favor of his amendment. The effect was to force a reconsideration by a vote of 149 to 81, and the adoption of his amendment by a vote of 130 to 90. The Bill as amended then passed as above stated by a majority of 12.

♦♦♦♦♦

false! Can any administration stand under the scorn and indignation this would produce amongst an outraged people, when Congress meets in December and finds his statements a thorough delusion? But I doubt it, sir. It is my sincere impression that the Treasury is embarrassed, and that if you reject the bill on your table, you place not only the States, and the treasures of the States, but the State banks also, which gentlemen wish to protect, at the mercy and under the control of the Secretary.

Again, sir, suppose this bill be not passed, what will be another result? That you call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the law, or distribute the fourth instalment, and where are the means you put in his control? Do you not see that, under such an operation, you inevitably compel him to execute the law to the letter, and that, to do so, he must draw contributions from the States to distribute back to them. Is this sound policy?

Sir, let it not be supposed that, from any party tie or from any party feelings, I am disposed to sustain the bill on your table. No, sir. When gentlemen ask me in relation to my present position, I can only say to them that I am precisely where I have been educated to be, upon these great principles, which I deem to be identical with the Constitution and liberties of my country. There is a conflict of interests upon the floor. There is a conflict of interests in all communities; and when gentlemen talk about this class depending upon another class, and all being beautifully blended in one whole, I can admire the theory. It appears interesting on paper. It is interesting to contemplate the parts of a great empire—all depending upon one great combination of the whole. I can understand it, sir, but I know there is a conflict of interests in all societies. Why is it that we see the world deluged with blood? Is it not from a supposed division of interests in society? Why is it that revolution after revolution has swept over the fairest portion of this habitable globe? Is it not because one class or one interest in society are found struggling with or endeavoring to trample down another class or interest? This is nature—this is man, as found organized in all society. * * * * *

Sir, let not gentlemen suppose I am actuated by party ties or party feelings. No. I ask no favors, and I scorn and defy power, whether it come from the Executive, or from the banking interests of this country. Sir, I know the conflict that is about to arise on this floor. I see and hear the rushing of the elements, and I stand prepared to meet it in advance. I confess, I am prepared to meet it, and let not gentlemen suppose they are to call up interests in this country powerful enough to dictate laws and government to us. No, sir. If they do produce this conflict, I say I am prepared to meet it. It has been said, that in meeting this contest, we are prepared to break down the banking institutions of the States. Sir, I repel this insinuation with scorn and contempt, as a vile slander for party effect. I, sir, will sustain, to the last, the institutions of my own State, and the banking interests she has organized. But, sir, when I am called upon to identify them with this Federal Government, I will not do it. I will not bring them under subjection, and place the credit and banking system again at the mercy of a lawless and despotic Government here, to wield the destinies of this country. We have seen and felt too much of it. We have seen this union of the banks with Government for the last three or four years, producing the most disastrous effects upon the policy of the country. Sir, it was this union which has done more, in my opinion, than any thing else to break down the freedom of election. I stand where I did as to the manner of the election: I am actuated by no other desire but to promote equal liberty to all classes; and when men in power choose to assert right principles of liberty and of the Constitution, by separating the banking institutions of the country from the Government of the country, I am prepared, thus far, to go with them. Sir, no issue shall ever separate me, in a conflict of this kind, from the great interest I have always supported. But I entreat gentlemen to pause in this mad career, because the conflict will be fatal even to the banking institutions of the States themselves if they urge it on. I desire they shall be sustained by the States upon bona fide capital—sustained free from the influence of this Government; and it is because I desire they should be sustained that I am in favor of their separation. Sir, in conclusion permit me to say, that I stand where the republican stood in 1798, in 1818, '27 and '28, and where the State Rights party stood in 1832 and '33; and upon those principles I am prepared to stand, and the power of a combined press, or the whole interest of banks, shall never drive me from it.

Upon all the other questions presented by gentlemen in this debate, discursory as they were in their character, "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis," I desire to reserve myself for the great bill—for I call that the great measure of the session—the divorce bill, I mean. That bill I hold myself prepared to defend, and I fear no consequences.

♦♦♦ Price of Specie—Striking Facts.—We observe, in our last New York papers, that the price of Specie has fallen in that city from 12½ to 4 per cent. since the prospects of chartering a National Bank have been sealed by Congress. Not being particularly skilled as a financier, we will not state our own convictions as to the causes which produced the enormous high price that specie sold at a few weeks since, nor as to the particular cause that has produced the fall; but leave it to our Whig friends to answer these questions.

♦♦♦ South Carolina Delegation.—For the purpose of injuring Mr. Calhoun, the pensioned slanders for Northern papers, under the name of Letter writers at Washington, have stated for the thousandth time, that neither Mr. Preston, or any of the South Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives coincide with Mr. Calhoun in his views of the prominent measures now before Congress. This statement is false. Mr. Pickens, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Rhett all agree with Mr. Calhoun; as do also, we learn, Gov. McDougal and Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina. The destruction of Mr. Calhoun being the dear object of a certain party in and out of Congress, no slander is too brazen for their purpose.

♦♦♦ The Whigs, to let them tell it, are the sole mourners over Mr. Calhoun's fallen greatness, as they call it. It makes the big tear roll down their cheeks to see this great statesman and patriot in the company of Brown, Benton and Co. If Mr. Calhoun had really deserted his old principles and joined the office-holders, nothing, we in all charity believe, could please the Whigs better; for then his destruction would be certain; but the d—l of it is, they can't make out their case: Mr. Calhoun is so old fashioned as to be determined to stand on his old principles, and the Whigs can't get him into the position they would wish.

♦♦♦ Disinterested Veto.—We copy from the Mobile Examiner, the following just tribute to Mr. Calhoun. The Examiner, it will be remembered, takes no sides in politics, but speaks free of party bias—with candor and good sense.

From the *Mobile Examiner*, Sept. 19.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The report is current in the express slips received within the last two days, that Mr. Calhoun approves of the recommendations of the President. The report is not sufficiently authenticated to create a firm reliance on its truth; but from our knowledge of Mr. Calhoun—from his uniform independence and noble, unyielding patriotism—we are half inclined to the belief that the Message of President Van Buren embodies many of his deliberate opinions. If the fact should be established, what a rebuke must be given to that party,

who, while they denounce their opponents for sticking together like a batch of cobblers' wax, have, themselves, like an old cow bell, but one voice for every change, which the tide of events urges alike on all—and that voice an incessant ding dong. Now is the rebels last cutting to Mr. Calhoun's avowed opponents. They have accused him of every crime to which partisans feeling can lead a man—of every depravity to which disappointed ambition, envy, and personal malice could sink him.

We sincerely hope the report may be correct. It will give the world and his countrymen another striking example of the disinterested patriotism and noble independence of this distinguished individual—a man who has been wronged, deeply wronged by his countrymen, and to whom motives are still imputed which never had birth in a mind so high and holy as his. Mr. Calhoun is not wronged by those alone who disagree with him politically. The party who assume to claim him as their leader—but who find his course too pure and disinterested to follow—are of all others his worst enemies. Many of them load him with their narrow, mercenary views, and send it over the world to be laughed at and ridiculed by his foes; while at the same time they have no more comprehension of the mighty workings of his mind, than has the meanest reptile that floats in the caverns of the great Atlantic, of the depth and breadth, and chemical nature of the element that surrounds it.

CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.

We have changed our mode of copying the proceedings of Congress, that our columns may be less crowded thereby. We give as much as will interest our readers, in a condensed form, preserving the most prominent features of the propositions and debates theron.

In SENATE.—Friday, September 22, 1837.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio against the recharter of a National Bank.

Mr. Walker presented a memorial from citizens of Mississippi to the same effect.

The Senate then took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill imposing additional duties on certain officers, as depositories in certain cases. Mr. Calhoun's amendment being under consideration.

Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate at considerable length in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Calhoun, Rives and Benton.

On motion of Mr. King of Georgia, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After receiving memorials and petitions, the House proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning hour, which was the resolution submitted by Mr. Wise on the 19th inst. in relation to the Florida War, to which an amendment had been offered by Mr. Glasscock.

Mr. Bell was in favor of the committee being raised by ballot, and not appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Gholson hoped the subject would be referred to the regular standing committee of the House, constituted expressly to take charge of such subjects.

Mr. Campbell then addressed the House, when

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the fourth instalment with the States.

Mr. Pickens' amendment to strike out the clause

with evil to the country. He was compelled to declare that he could conceive no remedy for the existing difficulties but the establishment of a Bank of the United States.

Mr. King of Georgia moved to postpone the whole subject, until the first Monday of Dec. next, it was decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 27.

The bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York; and the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities were taken up, read a second time, and referred to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Messrs. Parmenter, M. Morris, and Allen of Vermont, presented several memorials against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of Elections, made a detailed report on the subject of the Mississippi elections, accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne are duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and as such are entitled to take their seats.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the report be made the order of the day for to-morrow during the morning hour, and printed.

After some discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Buchanan modified his resolution by moving to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next, and that the report be printed; which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which had been referred several memorials on the subject of a national bank, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank; Mr. C. said that this resolution was presented to the House, merely for its decision without debate. Mr. Everett after making some observations, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—yeas 89, nays 122.

Without taking the question on the adoption of the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House passed to the order of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the Fourth Instalment with the States.

The question pending was Mr. Pickens' amendment. Mr. Garland of Virginia, addressed the Committee at length, in support of the proposition submitted by him some days since, (the same as Mr. Rives' bill introduced in the Senate.)

Mr. Williams of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the bill as being a violation of contract.

He condemned the plan proposed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury; and considered the establishment of a National Bank as the only cure for existing evils.

Mr. Underwood proposed that the deficit be made up by selling the bonds taken from the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank. Mr. Raries was opposed to the bill. He considered it expedient to pay the money due to the States whether the Treasury was full or not.

Mr. Cushing moved that the Committee rise, which motion the chair declared to be out of order.

Mr. Cushing then spoke in opposition to the bill as a violation of contract. He insisted that nothing had been proven to justify the convening of Congress; and as his judgment a loan in the shape of continental money should have been recommended.

Mr. Pope moved that the Committee rise: lost—yeas 79, and Mr. Cushing proceeded at some length.

Mr. Williams of N. C. opposed the bill as being a violation of public faith. He saw no necessity for withholding this instalment.

Mr. Cambreleng said that he only wished to report this bill to night. On to-morrow it would come up in the House, when gentlemen might discuss it.

Mr. Filmore moved that the Committee rise: lost, 87 to 97. He then addressed the Committee at length in opposition to the bill as impairing a contract.

Mr. Graves moved that the Committee rise: lost, 84 to 111.

Mr. Filmore resumed his argument, and concluded by expressing himself in favor of a Bank of the United States.

Mr. Broussard rose in favor of Pickens' amendment; without it he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. Dawson moved that the Committee rise: lost, 75 to 97.

Mr. Martin expressed his astonishment that gentlemen should contend that the deposit act made a gift of the surplus revenue to the States. The idea of making a donation of the surplus to the States was not whispered in this hall at the time of the passage of the deposit act, if secretly intended by any individual member.

He contended that the act of 1836 obviously proved that the return of these deposits was intended.

Mr. Adams submitted the following amendment.

He considered that the United States was bound to pay the fourth instalment to the States; but he was willing to indulge the Government with time—to indulge the depositors who are unable to make the payment, with time; and he was willing to take the time proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, said he should vote against the bill. If the Government was bankrupt, he would vote for a loan of from 10 to 20 millions. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes, as producing a spurious currency. It did not follow as a matter of course, that because they made a loan they must increase the Tariff.

Mr. Pope was opposed to the original bill, but would support it as amended by Messrs. Pickens and Adams, Mr. Chambers opposed the bill.

Mr. Underwood deprecated the course of the majority of setting all night to force it through a Committee of the whole; and moved that the Committee rise: lost 84 to 84; the chair voted in the negative.

Mr. Mercer moved that the Committee rise, which was carried.

The committee then rose and reported, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the House adjourned, at a quarter before one o'clock.

Tuesday, Sep. 26, 1837.—In SENATE.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from 241 ladies of Ohio against the annexation of Texas—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Niles was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, called up the report in relation to the petition for a national bank, which was

Resolved, That the prayer of the respective petitions ought not to be granted.

Mr. Clay moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert, that it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution; and asked for the yeas and nays thereon; which resulted,—yeas 15, nays 30.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting, that in the opinion of the Senate a clear majority of the United States are opposed to a national bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of petitioners.

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays—yeas 29, nays 15.

A disputation debate then took place, in which Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Wright, Smith of Conn., Roane, and Allen participated.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. King of Ala., asked for the yeas and nays—yeas 20, nays 27.

The question was taken on Mr. Tallmadge's amendment, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 3, nays 40.

After some discussion the question recurred on Mr. Clay's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 24.

The question was then taken on the resolution as reported from the Committee of Finance, on which Mr. Buchanan had asked for the yeas and nays, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 31, nays 15.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases. The question pending before Mr. Calhoun's amendment.

Mr. Calhoun, at the suggestion of Mr. Morris, made a slight modification of his amendment.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Messrs. Parmenter, M. Morris, and Allen of Vermont, presented several memorials against the annexation of Texas.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank.

Mr. Reed thought the resolution extraordinary. Was it intended by it, to present opinions to the country in advance, and thus endeavor to forestall public opinion? He protested against taking opinions and recording votes of gentlemen in advance, without argument or information; and moved to postpone this resolution until the first Monday in Dec. next.

Mr. Sergeant spoke at length in opposition to the resolution. He never had and never could agree to this resolution; and even if he had doubts on the subject, he should still hesitate as to the propriety of adopting this resolution at the present time. He contended that it was impossible to have a sound and uniform currency without some great controlling institution, and he thought the people ought to lead the Government, and not the Government drive the people.

Mr. Wise moved to amend the resolution by adding "this time." And be it further resolved, That it will be expedient to establish a national bank, whenever there is a clear manifestation of public sentiment in favor of such an institution."

Several other amendments were proposed by Messrs. Bell and Pope; when the House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day.

The House then took up the joint resolution from the Senate proposing an adjournment of Congress on Monday the 9th of October.

Mr. Bell moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 121.

Mr. Cambreleng called for the previous question, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till Monday next, to be the special order of that day at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Robertson laid on the table a project, as a substitute for several of the bills before the House.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the Fourth Instalment with the States.

The question pending was Mr. Pickens' amendment.

Mr. Garland of Virginia, addressed the Committee at length, in support of the proposition submitted by him some days since, (the same as Mr. Rives' bill introduced in the Senate.)

Mr. Williams of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the bill as being a violation of contract.

He condemned the plan proposed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury; and considered the establishment of a National Bank as the only cure for existing evils.

Mr. Underwood proposed that the deficit be made up by selling the bonds taken from the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank.

Mr. Raries was opposed to the bill. He considered it expedient to pay the money due to the States whether the Treasury was full or not.

Mr. Cushing moved that the Committee rise, which motion the chair declared to be out of order.

Mr. Cushing then spoke in opposition to the bill as a violation of contract. He insisted that nothing had been proven to justify the convening of Congress; and as his judgment a loan in the shape of continental money should have been recommended.

Mr. Pope moved that the Committee rise: lost—yeas 79, and Mr. Cushing proceeded at some length.

Mr. Williams of N. C. opposed the bill as being a violation of public faith. He saw no necessity for withholding this instalment.

Mr. Cambreleng said that he only wished to report this bill to night. On to-morrow it would come up in the House, when gentlemen might discuss it.

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Mr. Martin expressed his astonishment that gentlemen should contend that the deposit act made a gift of the surplus revenue to the States. The idea of making a donation of the surplus to the States was not whispered in this hall at the time of the passage of the deposit act, if secretly intended by any individual member.

He contended that the act of 1836 obviously proved that the return of these deposits was intended.

Mr. Adams submitted the following amendment.

He considered that the United States was bound to pay the fourth instalment to the States; but he was willing to indulge the Government with time—to indulge the depositors who are unable to make the payment, with time; and he was willing to take the time proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, said he should vote against the bill. If the Government was bankrupt, he would vote for a loan of from 10 to 20 millions. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes, as producing a spurious currency. It did not follow as a matter of course, that because they made a loan they must increase the Tariff.

Mr. Pope was opposed to the original bill, but would support it as amended by Messrs. Pickens and Adams, Mr. Chambers opposed the bill.

Mr. Underwood deprecated the course of the majority of setting all night to force it through a Committee of the whole; and moved that the Committee rise: lost 84 to 84; the chair voted in the negative.

Mr. Mercer moved that the Committee rise, which was carried.

The committee then rose and reported, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the House adjourned, at a quarter before one o'clock.

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The joint resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Niles was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, called up the report in relation to the petition for a national bank, which was

Resolved, That the prayer of the respective petitions ought not to be granted.

Mr. Clay moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert, that it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution; and asked for the yeas and nays thereon; which resulted,—yeas 15, nays 30.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting, that in the opinion of the Senate a clear majority of the United States are opposed to a national bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of petitioners.

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays—yeas 29, nays 15.

A disputation debate then took place, in which Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Wright, Smith of Conn., Roane, and Allen participated.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. King of Ala., asked for the yeas and nays—yeas 20, nays 27.

The question was taken on Mr. Tallmadge's amendment, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 3, nays 40.

After some discussion the question recurred on Mr. Clay's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 24.

SENATE OR REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cary presented a petition from 84 citizens of Michigan against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Sherwood Williams of Kentucky, submitted resolutions in favor of a United States Bank; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Calhoun's amendment.

Messrs. Harlan and Bronson spoke at some length.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House took up the Resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank.

Mr. Reed thought the resolution extraordinary. Was it intended by it, to present opinions to the country in advance, and thus endeavor to forestall public opinion?

He protested against taking opinions and recording votes of gentlemen in advance, without argument or information; and moved to postpone this resolution until the first Monday in Dec. next.

Mr. Sergeant spoke at length in opposition to the resolution. He never had and never could agree to this resolution; and even if he had doubts on the subject, he should still hesitate as to the propriety of adopting this resolution at the present time. He contended that it was impossible to have a sound and uniform currency without some great controlling institution, and he thought the people ought to lead the Government, and not the Government drive the people.

Mr. Wise moved to amend the resolution by adding "this time."

And be it further resolved, That it will be expedient to establish a national bank, whenever there is a clear manifestation of public sentiment in favor of such an institution."

The House then proceeded to consider the question of Executive business, and then adjourned.

Messrs. Dawson and Graves opposed the bill.

Mr. Phillips moved that the House take a daily recess of one hour from 3 to 4.



Encourage the Enter-
prizing!

Warren Gheen,
Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs
his old customers, his friends and the public, that
he is still at his old stand, on main street, nearly
opposite the Salisbury Hotel, where he is fully pre-
pared to execute all orders for cabinet work in a
very superior manner. Owing to the "pressure"
of the times, the scarcity of specie, and the de-
preciation of all "bank rags," he is determined to
work as cheap, and execute his work in *as good style*,
as any other workman in these parts—his timber
being good and his workmen better. W. G. will al-
ways keep on hand for sale,

FIRST RATE
SIDE BOARDS
TABLES,
BUREAUS &
Secretaries, Bedsteads,

and every other article generally manufactured in
similar establishments. He invites buyers to give
him a call.

N. B. An Apprentice, of sober, industrious ha-
bits, will be taken to the above business, if applica-
tion be made soon.

W. G.
Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1837.

Come and Buy
LAND.

OFFERED FOR SALE,
A Tract containing 800 acres, or
more,

WITH improvements not inferior to any between the Yadkin and Catawba, in one Tract. **115** Acres in another—**52** or more in another, all close together;—and **TWO SMALL TRACTS** in Irredell, a few miles above Statesville. Undoubted titles will be made by the proper persons. Apply soon to A. W. Brandon, or to the subscriber, for terms.

JOHN SCOTT.

P. S. All kinds of property that is in the pos-
session of the subscriber can be bought at a low
price.

J. S.
May 20, 1837.

50ft.

On the first day of Nov., 1837, and from day to
day, until all is sold,—will be put up at Public
Sale, at the Subscriber's house, all kinds of prop-
erty usually found in a house or kitchen. Also, all
the lands above advertised for sale,—with stock
of all kinds commonly on farms,—at a credit made
known at the time of Sale. JNO. SCOTT.

Lockland, Rowan co., Aug. 11, 1837.

Boarding.

THE Subscriber will be prepared to ac-
commodate 15 or 20 young ladies with boarding during
the ensuing session of Mrs. Hutchinson's Academy.—
His residence is in Town, recently occupied by James
Hue, Esq.

W. D. CRAWFORD.

Salisbury, September 15, 1837.

COTTON GINS.

THE subscribers have on hand several **first rate**
COTTON GINS, which they will dispose of
on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL HARGRAVE,
H. R. DUSENBURY.

Lexington, N. C., Aug. 25, 1837.

Washington Press,

(2¹/₂ by 3¹/₂.)

To Printers.

A FIRST rate Washington Press—the Platten
is 22¹/₂ by 32¹/₂ inches, and will work a form
the size of the largest papers in North Carolina, it
has the best improvements of the Patentee, it has
been in use a short time, and is as good as new.—
Any person requiring a Press of this size, cannot
be better supplied than by the purchase of this.—
The original cost delivered in Danville was about
\$300, it will be sold together with the Type on
which the Danville Observer was printed, low for
Cash, or on a short credit; the Type have only
been in use about two years, and one half worn.—
A copy of the Danville Observer printed on the
type, can be seen by any one desiring to purchase; as
the establishment is wholly useless to the Sub-
scriber it can be bought very cheap. Apply by
letter.

THOMAS A. TERRY.

Danville, Va., Aug. 24, 1837.

12¹/₂ ft.

Tailoring Business.

BILES & JAMES
INFORM their friends and the public, that they
have lately received from the North the latest
and most approved

CITY FASHIONS.

According to which they are ready to make any
garments desired at low prices. They have great
confidence in their ability to make a good fit, but
should they fail, they are willing to take the garment
and try till they succeed. Cutting will be
done promptly and in the best mode. Work from
a distance faithfully executed and carefully de-
patched. Orders in all cases diligently attended to.

P. S. Products of various kinds will be taken in
payment for work.

Salisbury, May 27, 1837.

6m

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment
of **TIN WARE**, manufactured by a first rate workman, and of the best materials,
which he will sell low for cash, or on a short cre-
dit to responsible dealers; and should the amount
of the bill be large enough to justify it, he will de-
liver the Ware without extra charge.

All kinds of **JOB WORK** and **REPAIRING**
done with neatness and dispatch.

ANDREW HUNT.

P. S. Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Old Pewter,
and old Copper taken in exchange.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1837.

ff

Wanted:
TWO or THREE first rate PEDLARS—they
find a Wagon and one or two Horses, (all their
expenses paid)—to whom liberal wages will be
given. None need apply but such as can come
well recommended.

CRaven & York.

Concord, N. C., Sept. 22, 1837.

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FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE,
the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Me-
dicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S BALM; **AN INDIAN CURE for TOOTH-ACHE.**

THE established reputation and constantly in-
creasing demand for this effectual remedy of
pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced
the subscriber to offer it to the American Public.
Arrangements have been made to supply agents in
all the principal cities and towns of the U. States,
so as to place it within the reach of those suffer-
ing, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing
of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied accord-
ing to directions given on the bottle, it has never
failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—
It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and re-
lieves that soreness which so frequently renders a
strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent,
and not unpleasant; and the large number of
persons, in various sections of the country, that
have already experienced such delightful and sal-
utary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready
to bear (for the public good) their testimony to
its unrivaled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and
unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized
world as the most valuable discovery of the
Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

*A supply of the above valuable Medicine
kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.*

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

AND

**ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE
TONIC BITTERS,**

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fe-
ver, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is de-
cidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that
scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and
prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—
They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue,
Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of
Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure
comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel,
they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, \$1.25 PER BOTTLE.

**MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,
FOR THE
AGUE and FEVER.**

One bottle of this medicine has never been
known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least
any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and
are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the
Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

**MONTAGUE'S
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,**

OR

MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhoea, in all of its various forms, Dys-
entery, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic
Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in
this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the
very best preparation for the summer diseases of
children, that has yet been introduced into the
chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**Bonaparte's (Camp) Expounding
MIXTURE,**

FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from
Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which
Coat Collars are made to look as fresh as any part
of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Directions on each Bottle for using. 40

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